FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 AUGUST 1983

## Lebanon

Military Situation — The IDF responded to the wounding of four Israeli soldiers near 'Ammiq by shelling Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' valley, Jerusalem radio reported. The Israeli action was in line with the IDF's policy of responding to activity by "terrorists" who come from Syrian territory, the radio noted.

McFarlane Mission — U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane discussed the Israeli withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf area with Foreign Minister Elie Salim, Beirut radio reported. Meanwhile, a Lebanese official cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon said there has been no progress in either McFarlane's mission or in the attempt to achieve conciliation among Lebanese parties. A Damascus radio commentary predicted that McFarlane's mission will end in failure no less severe than "the disappointments reaped by Habib, Shultz, and the others who preceded him with U.S. solutions to Israel's security and strategic problems and not to the problems of the Arabs."

## PLO Affairs

PFLP-General Command dissidents, aided by Fatah loyalists, captured a base in Tripoli from forces loyal to PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril, according to Voice of Lebanon and Voice of PLO radios. The dissidents detained the PFLP-General Command official in charge of the northern sector while two other officials fled, WAKH reported. Fatah dissidents and an official in the As-Sa'iqah forces condemned the attack on the camp in statements cited by SANA and Damascus radio.

In Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee called for clearing up the present misunderstanding with Syria and denounced the "campaign of arrests, persecution, and brutal torture" against Palestinians in Lebanese prisons and at Phalangist hands, KUNA reported.

## Israel

TAMI Decision on Coalition — Unless the government listens carefully to TAMI's demands and makes "the right decisions," the TAMI Secretariat will recommend that the faction withdraw from the government coalition, Immigrant Absorption Minister Aharon Uzan announced in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. TAMI's withdrawal would lead to the fall of the government, he asserted.

Doe Visit — Prime Minister Menahem Begin met with visiting Liberian President Samuel Doe and expressed gratitude for the latter's "courageous decision" to renew relations with Israel, Jerusalem radio reported.

## Libya-Chad

Libyan tank battalions have moved to an advance base 80 km south of Faya-Largeau, the Chadian information minister announced in remarks reported by Paris radio. The minister said 5,000 Libyan soldiers are now massed in northern Chad. The French deterrent force — comprising some 3,000 troops supported by 12 planes — is completely deployed along a defense line that cuts the country in half, the radio added.

## Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces defeated an Iraqi attempt to encroach on Iran's territorial waters, killing or wounding a number of Iraqi troops and capturing a "considerable number" of others along with six speedboats, according to an Iranian military communique broadcast by Tehran radio. An Iraqi military spokesman, cited by INA, said four Iranian vessels were destroyed and a plane downed on 24 August.

## Iran

Unity between the Revolution Guards and the Armed Forces is vital to protect the Iranian people from calamity, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni told army, Air Force, and Navy personnel in a speech broadcast by Tehran radio. He warned that "deviationists" and "dissenters" seek to create a rift between the guards and regular forces in order to gain control of the latter "so that not a single man among you who serves Islam would remain within the ranks." Khomeyni also told his audience to have no doubts that both the United States and the Soviet Union aim to destroy the Islamic Republic.

## Pilgrimage Dispute

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi called pilgrims leaving for Saudi Arabia the "true ambassadors" of the revolution and stressed their "grave" responsibilities toward the hajj at a sendoff ceremony at Mehrabad Airport, Tehran radio reported. Iranian Supervisor of Pilgrim Affairs Musavi Kho'ini told the pilgrims that they should shout "Death to America, death to the Soviet Union and Israel." He also reminded them to observe the regulations set by Iran against taking currency or narcotics with them, the radio added. Those breaking the rules will not be allowed to go to Mecca, the official stated.

Meanwhile, Saudi papers denounced the Iranian call for pilgrims to "exploit" the hajj, according to an SPA press review. The Saudi leadership is able to take "firm action" against anyone trying to obstruct hajj rituals, *Al-Bilad* asserted in the review.

## Pakistan

Riots, strikes, and demonstrations continued in the southern province of Sind while political activists in the other three provinces continued their campaign of voluntary arrests to protest the martial law government of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, AFP reported. In his first public reaction to the clashes, President Zia told the Sind High Court annual dinner in Karachi that there is "no cause for anxiety" and he attacked the "diabolic" intentions of those trying to take the law into their own hands on the "pretext" of restoring democracy, AFP added. "So far" the government has been "lenient," Zia stated according to a related Karachi radio report,but those engaged in subversive activities should know that their designs will "never be fulfilled."

## Afghanistan

PDPA Central Committee Politburo member Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand left for the USSR to undergo a series of medical tests, BAKHTAR reported.

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**Keshtmand Leaves for Medical Tests in USSR 23 Aug**
*LD231405 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1245 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] Kabul, 1 Sonbola [23 August] BAKHTAR — Today Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, left for the Soviet Union for a series of medical examinations.

At Kabul International Airport he was seen off by a number of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo members; some members of the PDPA Central Committee; members of the DRA Revolutionary Council and of Council of Ministers; and Alexander Abolov, charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Kabul.

**Mujahidin Down 2 Soviet Gunships; Airbase Stormed**
*LD221340 Riyadh SPA in English 1215 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Aug 22, SPA — Two Soviet MiG-24 helicopter gunships were shot down by Afghan mujahideen on Friday in Zazi area, 55 miles south-east of Kabul in eastern Afghanistan, Peshawar-based AFGHAN ISLAMIC PRESS (AIP) reported today.

Nearly 3,000 mujahideen are surrounding two battalions of communist forces in Zazi area, which is poised for a fierce encounter between communist and Islamic liberation forces, the agency said.

It added that the Soviet helicopter gunships were frantically bombing mujahideen positions in the area.

""Two Soviet helicopter gunships were downed by the mujahideen during these bombing operations," AIR said.

The agency said the mujahideen armed with mortars and rocket-launchers stormed Bagram air base 40 km north of Kabul, on August 8. The base is considered the biggest Soviet air base in Afghanistan. It added that the mujahideen had inflicted considerable damages to various installations during an hour-long attack.

A number of Soviet troops and airmen were also killed during the attack, the agency said.

The agency added that 46 Soviet and Kabul regime's troops were killed during another encounter in Hayr Khanah locality in north-western sector of Kabul.

**Karachi: Mujahidin Now Control All Roads to Qandahar**
*BK240616 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Text] According to reports from Afghanistan, mujahidin now control all roads leading to Qandahar after fierce fighting lasting several days. On 18 August the mujahidin attacked Soviet-Karmal troops and destroyed a military post on (?outskirts) of the city and killed many soldiers including their commander. In another clash in the (?Arenjab) region, mujahidin shot down one MiG aircraft.

**Karmal, Keshtmand Attend Anniversary Reception**
*LD191859 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, attended a reception given by the Presidium of the DRA Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the restoration of the country's independence in the reception hall of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The reception also was attended by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; members of the party Central Committee; members of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers of the DRA; heads and officials of Central Committee departments; members of the Executive Board of the National Fatherland Front Central Council; members of the Supreme Court; heads and deputies of the General Directorate of Islamic Affairs and High Council of the DRA Ulema and Clergymen; and ambassadors, charge d'affaires, and military attaches of friendly countries in Kabul.

**Leaders Respond to Soviet Anniversary Message**
*GF211426 Kabul in English to South Asia 1000 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Message sent by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee and president of Revolutionary Council, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of Council of Ministers, in response to DRA anniversary greetings sent by Soviet leaders Yuriy Andropov and Nikolay Tikhonov — date not given]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades: On behalf of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and Government of DRA, all the people of Afghanistan, and on our own behalf, we express our sincere gratitude for your warm and fraternal congratulations on the occasion of the national festive occasion of Afghanistan on the day of the restoration of the independence of the country. Sixty-four years ago, our brave and freedom-loving people won the victory in the struggle against foreign colonialists and defended their liberty and independence.

The people of Afghanistan well remember that the young Soviet republic led by the great Lenin was the first country to recognize the independence of Afghanistan and to stretch its hand of friendship to the people of Afghanistan. Good neighborly relations, equal civil rights, mutual respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and mutual cooperation form the stable and unshakable foundations of relations between our two peoples.

After the revolution of April 1978, the relations between the DRA and the USSR have been raised to a new stage and [words indistinct] into a high (?level) of fraternal friendship and interck hyphenationnationalistic solidarity. New possibilities for more work and all-sided cooperation in the political and cultural and economic fields has been provided. The selfless assistance of the Soviet Union to the people of Afghanistan during the difficult days of their struggle against the imperialist aggression is a significant example of internationalism in practice.

With some confidence we express the fact that the unshakable relations of friendship and brotherhood between the PDPA and the CPSU and the peoples of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will continue and further develop in the interest of the peoples of our countries and the peace and security of the world.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA, and all the people of Afghanistan, we wish the Central Committee of the Leninist CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR, and the Government of the Soviet Union, the great Soviet people and personally for you (?to offer gratitude) for your indefatigable efforts for the prosperity a. d well-being of the Soviet people and for the consolidation of world peace and progress of our humanity.

## Commerce Minister Cites Foreign Trade Figures

*LD240610 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Text] Kabul, August 23, BAKHTAR — Foreign trade turnover of Afghanistan for the year 1361 H.S. (March 21, 1982 to March 20, 1983) shows a rise of four percent as compared with the preceding year. The plan of current year, 1362 H.S. (begun on March 20, 1983) anticipates an increase of three percent compared with the past Afghan year.

This was stated by Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce of the DRA, in an interview with BAKHTAR correspondent.

The foreign trade balance of Afghanistan has been favourable in recent years. For example, the exports of Afghanistan amounted to 673 million dollars whereas its imports amounted to 661 million dollars in 1361 H.S. similarly, in the plan of the year 1362 H.S., the exports of Afghanistan are estimated at 700 million dollars and imports at 671 million dollars.

This figure indicates a favourable balance of trade for the current year.

The minister of commerce stated that presently the share of state sector in foreign trade has been between 40 to 50 percent while the rest accounts for the private sector.

The Soviet Union has a considerable share in the foreign trade of the country. Trade with the Soviet Union comprises 55 to 60 percent of our foreign trade which is quite advantageous to Afghanistan in terms of commercial and economic development.

'Jalalar said that today a major portion of the essential items such as fuels, foodstuffs, clothes, machinery, tools and implements are imported from the Soviet Union against Afghanistan's export commodities such as natural gas, fruits, wool, pelts and cotton to the Soviet Union. This plays a significant role in the growth of exports and the supply of necessary goods for Afghanistan.

Of course, the trade relations of the DRA are developing ever-increasingly with other socialist countries as well, Jalalar pointed out.

## 5-Day Conference on Disarmament Begins in Delhi

### Rao Calls for New Approach

*BK221455 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] Delegates from 16 countries, including India, began a 5-day conference on disarmament in New Delhi this afternoon with a plea by the external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, for a totally new approach toward all issues relating to disarmament. In his inaugural address, Mr Rao said: The struggle for disarmament in a nuclear age cannot be conducted on the basis of outmoded concepts which did not work even in the past when weaponry was much simpler.

The 5-day conference has been organized jointly by the UN Department for Disarmament Affairs and the External Affairs Ministry. Delegates from Asia and the Pacific region are attending it. The conference is part of the world disarmament campaign and the New Delhi conference is the first of a series of such meetings being held in different parts of the world.

Mr Rao told the delegates that disarmament in our day and age cannot be in terms of what he called arms control. The basic approach must be arms limitation in order to move toward genuine reduction of armaments leading to disarmament. In a broad survey of the efforts so far in the field of disarmament, Mr Rao said: There is still room for optimism. The international community considers the goal of general and complete disarmament as attainable with a definite time frame. The time frame is, therefore, crucial. Mr Rao particularly underlined the role of common people in bringing about disarmament. He said: Unless the common people everywhere, particularly in the states having nuclear weapons and other militarily significant countries are actively concerned, the human race will continue to face the grave danger of self-annihilation. If the will of the people is effectively organized, no government can persist in its perverse ways.

In his opening remarks, the UN under secretary general for disarmament, Mr Jan Martensen, called for a realistic approach and said the efforts should be to halt the arms race to (?move) the deadly spiral downward in a mutually balanced verifiable manner. He said: The world is now spending more than 1 million dollars every minute on the arms race. This not only endangers world peace, but also is a serious drain on resources that are urgently needed for economic and social developments. Mr Martensen praised India's role in disarmament and said the fact that Mrs Gandhi has now been entrusted with the leadership of the Nonaligned Movement adds another responsibility to continuing efforts for promoting international cooperation and understanding.

## Venkataraman Discusses Developments in Defense Sector

*BK201656 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Aug 83*

[Text] Indian defense scientists have developed highly sophisticated batteries which are used in submarines, aircraft,and in some delicate electronic systems. The batteries are among a large number of items successfully produced within the country as a result of the efforts of the Defense Supplies Department. The defense minister, Mr Venkataraman, told the parliamentary consultative committee for his ministry, which met in New Delhi today, that the department has indigenized more than 57,000 items (?since) it was set up in 1965. The indigenous content of Jayant tanks is now 97 percent. Mr Venkataraman told the committee that the capacity of ordinance factories will be fully utilized and the private sector will also be developed as the second line of defense to meet any emergency. He assured the members that a strict check is being maintained on the quality of all the items procured for the Armed Forces and orders are placed only after the prototypes are subjected to stringent test. The defense minister also made it clear that the development of the Ajeet trainer has not been given up. Its second prototype is undergoing trial.

## Arms Seized From 'Extremist Elements' in Manipur

*BK231311 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] In Manipur, a large number of arms and ammunition has been seized by the police from the underground Naga extremist elements. A self-styled captain of an outlawed organization was also arrested. The arms were seized at (Konojarong) and (Semong) in Tamenglong District.

## Parliament Briefed on 5-year Plan Assessment

*BK191120 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 83*

[Text] The mid-term appraisal of the sixth 5-year plan presented to parliament today says that the average growth rate of the economy over the first 3 years came to 5 percent. It is estimated that the plan targets will be achieved in full or adequately in a number of areas including agriculture and industry. However, some special efforts are needed to improve the performance of the infrastructural sector. Additional resource mobilization in the first 4 years of the plan is likely to exceed the target. Against the sixth plan target of 21,300 crore rupees of additional resources to be mobilized by the center and the states, it is now estimated that about 21,900 crores would have been raised by the end of the current financial year, 1 year ahead of the completion of the sixth plan. In the first 4 years, the outlays in the public sector come to 83 percent of the total target of 97,500 crore rupees for the sector. The target for production of foodgrains in 1984-85 is between 149 and 154 million tons. The production of crude oil and petroleum products will exceed the original plan target. Generation of electricity and production of coal will fall short of the target. However, there is enough accumulated stock to meet the requirements. Railways originating traffic is likely to be between 208 and 285 million tons as against the target of 309 million tons. The appraisal cautions against shortfalls in real investment in sensitive areas like irrigation, power, coal, railways, and some segments of industry. If necessary, there should be some temporary shift of priorities in sectoral allocations and within the sectors themselves in the last year of the plan. It also underlines the need for economy in government expenditures.

### Zia Discusses Islamization, Constitution, Sind

*BK240340 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the Islamic laws are quite clear and no referendum or plebiscite is required to frame a constitution on their basis.

Addressing the annual dinner of the Sind High Court Bar Association in Karachi last night, he said the measures taken so far by the government to Islamize laws were not to meet some temporary requirements or to give Islamic color to a few affairs, but were aimed at setting up a judicial system on the basis of the everlasting principles of Islam. He emphasized that for the first time in the history of constitution making in the country, he had tried to make objective resolutions and guiding principles as parts of various articles of the constitution. In earlier constitutions which failed or which were abrogated these Islamic principles were contained only in the preamble. The president also said that requirements of constitution making in an ideological state like Pakistan are different from any secular state.

Referring to the situation in Sind, the president said only a handful of people are trying to misguide innocent, peace-loving,and law-abiding citizens. He said the government is fully capable of dealing with such elements. So far the government's attitude has been quite lenient, but those engaged in subversive activities should know that their designs will never be fulfilled and there should be no misunderstanding about this. The president said he hoped that all peace-loving people, especially lawyers, will help in eliminating these elements from society. The president said the government has been trying to create civility and decency in politics and stability in the country, succeeding to some extent in this regard.

### Remarks at Karachi Airport

*BK240828 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the next local bodies elections in Sind will be held peacefully according to the program and incidents at various places in the province will not have any affect on the elections program. He was talking to newsmen at Karachi airport this morning.

The president said the government is fully aware of the situation and is in full control. He said the need is to end the tendency toward violence for all time. He said the administration has its own responsibility in this connection, but the people also have a role to play. He said the people in general do not want incidents of violence to take place and persons involved in such incidents should be dealt with sternly.

The president said it has been his effort during the last 6 yeasrs to get rid of violence from politics. He said he did not consider peaceful demonstrations and press statements as bad — for them there is no censor — but violence could not be tolerated. The president said he believed that politicians are as patriotic as anyone. They are main (?components) of society and they have experience in running public affairs. Politics demand the expression of one's own views and the hearing of others' views.

When a correspondent asked whether in light of the situation in Sind there is a threat of foreign intervention, the president said there is no cause for concern about this. He said foreign elements will not be given an opportunity to exploit the situation.

### Return to Rawalpindi

*BK241030 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the forthcoming elections to the local bodies in Sind will be held according to the schedule in a peaceful manner, and the happenings at some places in the province will have no effect on the election program. Talking to newsmen at the Karachi airport this morning, the president said the government was fully aware of the situation and had full control over it.

Replying to a question about the implementation of the political program announced by him in the Majlis-i-Shoora, the president said there was no hurry to bring about amendments in the constitution in this connection. He said legal experts were examining as to what should be the text of the amendments. He would announce in due course of time what steps his government intended to take. What they could not do would be left to the future government. He did not agree with a questioner that the political program provides very wide powers to the president. He maintained that the proposed distribution of powers was quite balanced.

About his forthcoming visit to Turkey, the president said he was undertaking this tour on an invitation from President Evren. During this visit, he would have detailed exchange of views with the Turkish leaders on bilateral relations, international problems, and issues concerning the Organization of Islamic Conference and the Iran-Iraq war.

Asked if he would visit the United States next month, the president said no decision has yet been taken. The president has now returned to Rawalpindi.

### Summary Courts Sentence More Protesters 23 August

*BK231638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] A summary military court in Hyderabad today sentenced seven people for gathering at the open area near the session court building in the town, delivering objectionable speeches, inciting the mob to engage in antigovernment acts, and holding demonstrations. Two of them were sentenced to 1-year's hard labor and a 2,000-rupees fine each, while the remaining five people were each given 1-year's hard labor.

Another summary military court in Dadu today sentenced 26 people on charges of holding demonstrations at Khairpur Nathan Shah, damaging the police station building and a bank, damag

ing and attempting to set on fire a court holding facility, and laying siege to the office of the attorney of the revenue district and setting some of its records on fire. Of these, 23 people were sentenced to 1-year's rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes each, while the remaining three were each sentenced to 1-year's hard labor.

A summary military court in (?Larkana) sentenced eight people on charges of holding a demonstration and raising anticountry and antigovernment slogans to 1-year's hard labor each and fines ranging from 20,000 to 30,000 rupees.

A summary military court at Badin also sentenced two people today for holding a demonstration at (Tarhar), injuring policemen, damaging two bank branches and raising objectionable slogans. One was sentenced to 1-year's hard labor and 10 lashes; the other was sentenced to 1-year's hard labor.

### Press Notes Describe Violence in Sind Districts

*BK240246 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Text] A press note issued by the Larkana district magistrate says an armed crowd yesterday attacked a jail in (Cambhar) district and freed 47 prisoners from the jail. They also took away six rifles from the constabulary. Earlier the same crowd attacked and damaged the telephone exchange, post office, three banks, press club,and station master's office and set fire to two official vehicles. The police have registered a case against the mischievous elements and investigation is continuing.

A press note issued by the Jacobabad district magistrate says that a crowd attacked various official buildings including banks, the jail, and an agriculture machinery workshop in (Kandhkot) district. The crowd used explosives to enter the jail but the wardens foiled their attempt. However, one person seriously injured during the firing later succumbed to his injuries. Banks were slightly damaged, but there was no loss of cash. The crowd also damaged a fire station. Fifteen people have been arrested on charges of unlawful activities. The situation is now under control.

Yesterday seven armed men separately entered the (Gadi Khairu) railway station and damaged the records of the station master's office. However, the press note adds, neither the railway station or railway line was damaged.

A summary military court in Multan sentenced one person to 1 year rigorous imprisonment and fined him 25,000 rupees for violation of material law regulations No 13 and 33.

### AFP Reports on Continuing Civil Disobedience Campaign

*OW232052 Hong Kong AFP in English 2022 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 23 (AFP) — Three protesters were shot dead by police and nearly 200 people were wounded in violent clashes in Sind Province today as President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the continuing campaign against his military regime gave him no cause for anxiety.

Many of today's clashes took place in parts of the southern province previously unaffected by the civil disobedience campaign organized by the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

In the northern Sind city of Kandhkot, police shot three people dead and wounded at least 150 when some 20,000 people burnt down many of the town's public buildings.

"People are fighting in the streets with guns," a local source said late today.

The protests in Kandhkot were led by a major landowner from the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of late prime minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, who was executed under the present regime in 1979.

The PPP has played a major role in the protests organized by the MRD.

Strikes also paralysed some towns of the province — the worst hit by the 10-day nation-wide campaign — and the army was patrolling in 11 towns without actively taking part in keeping the peace.

An almost total strike brought Hyderabad, the second biggest town in Sind, to a halt as student-led demonstrators clashed with police, and schools and universities remained closed.

Other strikes, demonstrations and clashes were reliably reported from Khairpur, Larkana, Nanshahro Firoz and at least seven other cities.

Local sources said economic activity was seriously disrupted in cities bordering the lower Indus Valley after rioters sabotaged railway tracks.

In Hala, the black, green and red flag of the PPP fluttered over the rooftops as over 30,000 people demonstrated for the fourth day running.

Provincial estimates put the total number of people arrested today in Sind at over 100.

Meanwhile, in the main Sind town of Karachi, police were out in force for the visit of President Ziaul, who took the unusual step of using a helicopter to travel to the outskirts of the town to inaugurate a hospital.

Two activists offered themselves for arrest — a strategy that has been widely used during the civil disobedience campaign — in the working-class neighbourhood of Lyari where several thousand protesters were exchanging rocks for tear gas with police late today.

About 300 Karachi laywers marched to protest against General Ziaul's attendance at a dinner organized by members of the high court.

Gen Ziaul, in his first public reaction to the clashes, said there was "no cause for anxiety over the situation in Sind."

He also attacked the "diabolic" intentions of people who, he said, had taken the law into their own hands "on the pretext of the restoration of democracy."

The head of state called on "patriotic elements" and practising Muslims to "foil the evil designs of the mischevious elements creating chaos and confusion in the country."

In the country's three other provinces, the main form of protest remained voluntary arrests of political activities, who offered themselves to security forces either individually or in groups.

PPP MRD leaders called for civil disobedience to spread throughout the north-eastern province of Punjab, where lawyers announced a strike tomorrow.

In the Punjab capital of Lahore, MRD Chairman Ehsan Wain accused the government of using "agents provocateurs" to sabotage the opposition's peaceful campaign.

## Sind 'Virtually Paralyzed' by General Strike

*BK240932 Hong Kong AFP in English 0913 GMT 24 Aug 83*

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 24 (AFP) — Forty-six accused murderers escaped yesterday in Kambar, in the troubled southern province of Sind when rioters attacked the local jail, informed sources said here today, as the campaign against martial law reportedly continued to spread through Pakistan. Sources in Sind said that a general strike had virtually paralyzed all major towns in Sind except Hyderabad, Sukkur and Karachi. University students were participating in protests, and schools were closed.

The strike came during a day of violence yesterday in several Sind towns, including Kandhkot, where at least three people were killed by security forces. Officials said one of the people died following an exchange of gunfire, and accused some of the rioters of shooting at police.

Also yesterday, 200 members of the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, the coalition opposing the continued rule of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, gave themselves up voluntarily for arrest. Hundreds of people have been arrested since the "civil disobedience campaign" began 11 days ago. At least 30 people have been killed during the period, according to an independent but unofficial tally. The opposition has put the toll at 60, while the government has acknowledged 12 deaths.

In Kambar, the rioters also seized guns from the jail, and damaged the telephone center, the post office, three banks and the train station. They also set fire to two official vehicles.

In Kandhkot, the authorities said an armed crowd of about 20,000 people rampaged through the town, destroying a number of public buildings. Police opened fire, killing at least three and wounding 150. The rioters also tried unsuccessfully to storm the jail. Attacks on jails have increased since the violence began in Sind, and in addition to the inmates from Kambar, 102 prisoners freed by rioters in Dadu remain at large. The riots have widened to affect almost all medium-sized towns in Sind, the province where the eight-party Movement for the Restoration of Democracy is the strongest. They have also reportedly spread to a number of other areas in Pakistan, mostly in the form of protesters offering themselves for arrest.

The opposition's announced intention to widen its campaign to the Punjab, in the northern part of the country, appeared to have been unsuccessful. But in Baluchistan, in the west, it was reported today that troops were patrolling the major cities in preparation for a general strike on Saturday.

In Karachi, the largest city in Sind, young demonstrators threw rocks at police, who responded with tear gas. In another section of the city, general arrived by helicopter, an unusual step for him, to inaugurate a hospital. The Pakistani president, in his first reference to the spreading violence, said there was "no cause for anxiety over the situation in Sind."

Later, General Zia, who was protected by a large security force, added, however, that the government would severely punish subversive elements in an effort to restore "sanity" and impose the values of Islam. He was speaking before a group of high-court judges.

Meanwhile, it was still uncertain whether a ninth party, the Moslem Jami'at ul-Ulema Pakistan, had joined the opposition coalition. At first, party officials had said they were joining the campaign, but it was later announced in Lahore that the party would give General Zia until October 1 to restore the political parties that have been banned since 1979.

## Yaqub Khan Meets With Japanese Delegation

*BK240312 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] The visiting Japanese parliamentary delegation at a meeting with the foreign minister in Islamabad today discussed further development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on international issues. The leader of the delegation, Mr (Matayoshi Ito), described the visit of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq to Japan last month as epoch-making for relations between Pakistan and Japan. Pakistan, he said, is an important Islamic and nonaligned country working for peace and cooperation in South Asia and seriously pursuing indirect negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan question. The efforts of Pakistan, he maintained, were keenly observed in Japan and the rest of the world.

Sahabzada Yaqub Khan said the Pakistan Government was pursuing a number of proposals to strengthen relations with Japan. He informed the Japanese delegation of the efforts that Pakistan was making in the indirect negotiations in order to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan question. The withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, he said, was key to such a settlement that would restore the independent and nonaligned status of Afghanistan, enable its people to determine their own destiny, and allow the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honor.

The Japanese parliamentary delegation also called on the chairman of the Majlis-i-Shoora, Khwaja Mohammad Safdar,

who explained to them the salient features of the future political structure of the government announced by the president.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport, the leader of the Japanese delegation said the visit of his delegation would further promote bilateral relations between the two countries in the economic and cultural fields.

## DAWN Examines Zia's Proposed Political Framework

*GF201032 Karachi Dawn in English 14 Aug 83 P 9*

[Editorial: Plan for Transfer of Power]

[Excerpts] The announcement by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of the long-awaited political framework has put an end to the prolonged suspense and uncertainty over the issue. But whether the scheme he has put to democratic rule and for restructuring certain vital aspects of the existing political and constitutional system will also remove the continuing uncertainty over the nation's political future is not at all clear. There are no doubts certain positive elements in the scheme, namely, that the 1973 Constitution with some important amendments will remain the nation's basic law; that the elections to the national and provincial assemblies as well as the senate will be completed by March 23, 1985, to be followed by the withdrawal of martial law; and that the armed forces will have no constitutional role in the governance of the country other than the one already defined and generally accepted. Shorn of certain stipulations, especially those relating to important constitutional provisions, eligibility for participation in elections, the formation of the proposed national security council with a sort of veto power in the matter of declaration of a national emergency, the positive aspects of the scheme could have formed the basis for an understanding between the government and the defunct political parties on the details of elections, transfer of power and reasonable safeguards for future stability and order. But, unfortunately, such a possibility seems to have been virtually foreclosed by certain constitutional changes of a very fundamental nature proposed by the government — and by the retention of the option for bringing about many more changes not yet defined but only vaguely indicated in Friday's Majlis-i-Shoora speech.

Here one might point out that for reasons of ease of understanding and interpretation, the scheme broadly outlined by the president should have been presented in the form of a document providing a full picture of the processes and changes that are considered necessary for a peaceful and orderly transfer of power. A fully defined scheme would have left little room for speculation and conjecture as to the final shape of what the government has only partly spelled out and also avoided the impression of Friday's package being kept open-ended.

A crucial factor in the context of Friday's scheme is the sanctity and acceptability of the constitutional amendments that are proposed. Apparently, the government thinks it has the right to carry out those amendments and presumably expects these to be grafted on to the basic law without involving any insurmountable consitutional difficulty or hindrance. The universally recognised principle is that constitutional amendments derive their validity from the fact of having been effected according to the procedure laid down by the constitution itself — which in our case means approval by a two-thirds majority of the national assembly. The government would perhaps be on a slightly better ground in regard to the Islamic provisions it has introduced so far in the judicial and economic fields and the constitutional guarantees that it seeks for the process to go on.

The proposed change in the 1973 Constitution's scheme of power-sharing between the president and the prime minister is an extremely drastic one.

But what is envisaged is a bsic change in the scheme of executive government, a change which amounts to switching the locus of power decisively from the prime minister to the president. This goes beyond the recognisable parameters of a "better balance" and turns the parliamentary system of the 1973 Constitution into a presidential one in all but name. Nothing else would justify the idea of investing the president with wide-ranging discretionary powers when the prime minister is still supposed to be answerable for the conduct of the executive to the national assembly.

The purpose of a "better balance" can be served by empowering the president suitably in relation to grave political and constitutional emergencies and strengthening the prime minister's accountability to parliament. Since nothing is known about the powers and composition of the proposed national security council, it is not possible to assess the worth and relevance of this new agency in the overall power configuration. But here again any overriding authority given to an unelected body cannot but detract from the principle of popular mandate as the supreme source of all law-making and executive actions.

The martial law authorities would do well to reconsider their scheme for power transfer from the point of view of the wide-ranging political and constitutional implications it entails and in consideration of the need to make it acceptable to political opinion. A more realistic approach would have been to prepare the scheme on the basis of an understanding reached with major political parties relating to the basic issue involved in carrying out a peaceful and orderly transition back to representative rule. In the supreme national interest that option must yet be kept open.

**Khomeyni Speaks to Military Personnel 23 August**
*GF231550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[20-minute speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni to army, Air Force,and Navy personnel and students at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran on 23 August — recorded]

[Excerpts] You all know well what state this country and especially its Armed Forces was in during the years of the deposed shah. Shouts of independence, arguments, and repeated talk of civilization were heard then, but we had no independence in any shape or form. Not a trace of civilization could be seen in our country by the people. However, God Almighty conferred His grace upon our people. The Muslims and popular forces awakened, and when the people arose, the Islamic forces of the state also changed from serving a satanic state to that of an Islamic state, and thus returned to the Islamic fold. And so our combined struggle achieved victory.

Today, we are (?surrounded). It is not like we have been left alone by the superpowers, the United states and the Soviet Union, because they still have designs on us. While they sit back, their agents continue their work outside and within the country. They have designs on our country and they also have designs on our army.

The change that came over this country, with the help of God, of course, and liberated our young men and liberated the dear personnel of the three Armed Forces, is a change that I hope will continue, and if this present state continues, no harm can come to you.

However, it is important that we should know our Islamic duties and our national duties. We should not think that our problems have ended and that Iran has been totally freed and that the people living here are living a life of leisure. We should daily increase our vigilance and we should daily increase our unity and (?discipline). We should, you should, not consider yourself apart from the other Islamic forces and they in turn should not consider your alien. You are all one force, though in various groupings. You are God's Islamic forces. Although various, you are one. As long as this spiritual unity exists, as long as this unity among the Armed Forces exists, and as long as unity exists between the Revolution Guard Corps and the mobilizing forces, the people of this country will be safe from every calamity. God forbid, if the day dawns when the deviationists can cheat you and are able to create dissension among you, God forbid, if that day should come, then the dissenters could create a rift between you and the dear revolution guards. If a rift appears between you and your unity is destroyed, you should have no doubts that they will do what they intended. Then like in the previous days, when the army was under their control, they would again gain control of you and then they will break you so that not a single man among you who serves Islam would remain within the ranks.

You should remain alert. You should remain alert. [sentence repeated] The nation should also remain alert, because the nature of the people who have designs for destroying this state are on all sides, that is, the Americans as well as the Soviets. You should have no doubts about this matter. You should depend on God Almighty, on our national strength which is your unity, on the nation's support for you,and on the backing of all sections of the nation for you, which will keep you from any harm.

And by the grace of God, the slap which you gave Saddam at the time of his very first attack has been effective. And now he is a shaken person who has lost just about everything. The foreign aid, the aid from the region, and the aid of the superpowers cannot save him.

Today, Saddam has come to an impasse and is pleading with everyone so that a way can be found. He is even tugging at the skirt of the deviant group, even devious people, so that they may propose a peace, but an American peace.

They do not know that what is in Iran or that which is in Islam does not permit us to make peace with a country where neither big or small being has shown any mercy to our country. The term peace has no value between Muslims and a group which does not believe in Islam, and their founder is an Afla'qite who does not have faith in any of the divine religions. It means even less if the Islamic Government of Iran were to sit at a table to negotiate peace with a government which does not have faith in Islam or human values. Iran will continue to hit this paralytic being on the back of his neck just as it has been doing so far until that which is under his oppression is retrieved due to the military pressure of Iran and the force of the Iranian nation. [chants of "Death to the Soviet Union," "Death to America"]

If the Iranian nation desired an American peace, it would not have broken away from the United States in the first place,would not have severed relations and ties, and would not have expelled its spies. And even today, if it stretches its hands toward an America peace, Saddam and his ilk would move aside and American-affiliated countries would enter the combat.

We cannot accept a peace planned along American lines and Saddam cannot accept the things we want. One who is mistakenly the lord of the Qadisiyah and who (?proclaims) that he is attacking a country of the Magi and has deemed Iran the country of the Magi and has dubbed his attack — the attack of the lord of the Qadisiyah — and has not one iota of belief in Islam and its moral injunctions, today speaks of Islam in his talks on the radio.

Those who want us to effect a rapprochement with Saddam and halt the war want an American war, an American peace. And some of them are (?pro-Americans) and were agents of the deposed shah and now profess to be Islamic and to be concerned about their countries and about their people for whom they whine and wail and shed crocodile tears. God willing, you and the Armed Forces will continue your work with strength and faith in God Almighty [chant] and protect our country so that the hands of the corrupt powers willnot reach here. I hope that heaven may be (?awaiting you) and you may create (?traditions) of valor and continue them. Of course, they have the strength and [word indistinct] and they also propose a peace but the peace they want is an American peace, but we desire an Islamic peace.

We want to chop off his hand. We want to destroy the accursed party, and this Afla'qite party must be completely destroyed and

the country of Iraq must fall into the hands of the Iraqis themselves and be governed by the people and the nation of Iraq and not by the hands of strangers or others of Saddam's ilk as he has trampled upon the prestige of Iraq, the military prestige of Iraq, the national prestige of Iraq, and has annihilated the (?glory) of Iraq due to his imbecility. And today he is utterly impoverished and his officials snatch the gold and jewelry of women and portray this as if people are lining up to donate their savings, because he is grabbing the gold of the people by force and is selling it in Kuwait and outside Kuwait to mitigate his condition or for filling his own pocket and the pockets of others. Such a being should not be permitted to continue in the world and should not be at the helm of the affairs of an Islamic state. Islam does not permit a reconciliation between us and him, a Muslim and a confirmed infidel.

We must tell all the nations of the area that Islam does not permit us to usurp even a span of your territory or your country. We are defending you and our country. We are defending your scholars. We are defending your pious poeple, your nation, and God willing, victory will be achieved. Your country is your property and all the countries of the area belong to their own masters and an Islamic country does not covet even one inch of the soil of others but will not tolerate that another should be avaricious in his own country and in ours. If they have transgressed against our country, we cannot let them continue their life.

I beseech God Almighty that He may endow you young people and our dear youths who are serving Islam outside the country, who are freedom-fighters serving Iran, to do the best of your ability and you are freedom-fighters who are sincerely serving your country, and God is with you and may He grant you victory. Blessings be upon you. [chants of "Khomeyni, you are my soul"]

**Musavi Addresses First Group of Pilgrims 23 August**

*LD231305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] The first group of pilgrims to the holy house of God left for Jidda this morning. They were seen off by Prime Minister Musavi.

During ceremonies at the pilgrims' terminal at Mehrabad Airport, attended by Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims; the ministers of Islamic Guidance and Roads and Transport; the supervisor of the Hajj and Pilgrimage Organization; and the supervisor of the Civil Aviation Organization, Prime Minister Musavi praised the efforts of more than 60 organizations and institutions working at the pilgrims' terminal to provide facilities for the pilgrims to the house of God. He said: The big powers are frightened that the divine spirit of the Muslim nation of Iran will spread to other parts of the world. He said: The forces of world arrogance are striving to cut our contacts with other Muslim nations. By resorting to various tricks, they attempt to show the revolution to be inhuman and rough and, in some cases, anti-Islamic and anti-Koran.

Referring to the point that if Iran became a model for the people of the world cause, the foundations of world arrogance would crumble, he said: If it were proved that a nation could live independently and without fear of big powers, without doubt, the foundations of injustice and oppression would crumble throughout the world.

He then referred to the Iranian pilgrims as true ambassadors of the Islamic Revolution among Muslim nations. Referring to point that their behavior plays an important role in exporting the Islamic Revolution, he said: The responsibilities of Iranian pilgrims concerning the hajj are very grave.

Referring to the point that slogans like: God is great, Death to Israel, and Death to America and the Soviet Union show our tendencies, he stressed: The main duty of Iranian pilgrims is the form of their behavior and approach toward the hajj ceremonies. [sentence as heard]

Stressing the point that reports received indicate an orchestrated effort by the agents of arrogance to disgrace the unified movement of Iranian pilgrims in the eyes of the Muslim world, he said: Despite all the attempts at sabotage by the enemies, our pilgrims should remember the martyrs and their sacrifices during the hajj ceremonies and carry out their mission in a manner worthy of the Islamic Revolution.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Kho'ini, the imam's representative and supervisor of the Iranian pilgrims, described the participation of about 100,000 Iranian pilgrims in this year's great hajj gathering as one of the signs of the Islamic Republic of Iran's stability and durability. He said: Iranian pilgrims should show the revival of Islamic values and the fight against world arrogance to the world Muslims. He added: The decisive call of the imam of the nation has neutralized all the efforts of the enemies and forced them to retreat. The Iranian pilgrims, who are ambassadors of the revolution and guardians of the blood of the martyrs of Islam, should make the world aware that God and his messenger hate the polytheists. They should shout: Death to America, Death to the Soviet Union and Israel, and make America understand that it will be slapped in the face in the hajj ceremonies, just as it was slapped in Iran.

He then asked the Iranian pilgrims to observe the regulations set by the officials of the Islamic Republic. He pointed out: Those pilgrims who do not observe the regulations will be deprived of paying homage to the holy house of God. Because violation of the regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran will harm the reputation of the Islamic regime and the divine movement of other Iranian pilgrims, responsible officials should carefully read and follow the prosecutor's statement issued in this respect.

The minister of Islamic guidance and the supervisor of the Civil Aviation Organization also made speeches during the ceremonies.

**Iran Air To Fly 100,000 Pilgrims to Saudi Arabia**

*GF231718 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 23, IRNA — Iran's head of civil aviation and the managing director of Islamic Republic airlines, Hasan Shafi' today in an interview with IRNA explained the role of the

airlines in flying nearly 100 thousand Hajj pilgrims to holy Mecca this year.

He said that the transfer of pilgrims in such numbers would ordinarily take at least a month, but he added, due to the time limit imposed by the Saudi regime concerning the duration of flights, the Islamic Republic airlines had arranged a exceptional flight schedule to complete the transfer of the pilgrims within 20 days.

Shafi' continued that the Saudi regime had refused to accommodate the Islamic Republic airlines with emergency landing strips, thus adding a further limitation to the already difficult conditions with which the airlines had to cope with.

He said that the Islamic Republic airlines would have 11 to 12 flights to Jidda each day from five different cities of Iran, adding that despite the tight schedule and the high number of flights a mere 8 percent of the international and 5 percent of the domestic flights would be cancelled.

## Further Reportage on President's Mashhad Tour

### Meeting With Khorasan Imams

*GF230630 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Correspondent telephone report from Masshad on 22 August meeting between President Khamene'i and Sunni and Shi'ite Friday imams of Khorasan — recorded]

[Excerpts] The Sunni and Shi'ite Friday imams, a number of congregational prayer leaders of Khorasan Province, combatant clergy and students and teachers of the Mashhad theological center have met with Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president and Tehran's Friday imam. The meeting was held in the hall of the holy Razavi Shrine.

Khamene'i in his speech said: The clergy are an integral part of this system and the theological centers must apply themselves to this principle. While stressing the valuable propaganda role of the Friday prayers and the theological centers, the president pointed to the plots of the enemies of the Islamic Republic to create disenchantment with the system among the clergy. He said: We observe the active presence of the clergy nowadays in any area where it is necessary to teach a group of the population. People trust the ulema and gain hope as a result of their sermons.

While praising the struggle of the members of Mashhad seminary and stressing the continuation of the struggle against the enemies of the Islamic Republic, the president said: Our struggle now is far more important and active than in the past. It must sustain its pace. We are fighting the United States, the Soviet Union, and the great powers all at the same time and this struggle requires purity and effort. Therefore, it is not honorable for the theological centers to leave the scene and disregard the needs of the struggle.

Stressing popular unity, Khamene'i said: As the head of the executive power and as a person chosen by the people I inform you respected ulema explicitly that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will not stop for a moment in its struggle against the United States and the Soviet Union. It will continue this movement under the shadow of clerical rule.

At the end of his speech, Khamene'i told the audience: Rest assured that the government follows the true Islam and not the policy of either East or West and that it will decisively battle all those who oppose Islam and this system.

### Radio Iran Report

*GF221516 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Text] The atmosphere in Mashhad continues to be critical. According to reports coming from Mashhad when Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i entered the shrine of his holiness the eighth imam, the pilgrims at the shrine chanted "Death to Ma'mun," thus showing their hatred for the regime of the Islamic Republic. Khamene'i is in the fourth day of his hasty trip to Mashhad as a result of the glorious demonstrations of the people of the city which reveal various aspects of the miserable conditions of the regime of the Islamic Republic.

In his speech to officials in charge of the administrative organizations, revolutionary organizations, commanders of the Armed Forces, and law enforcement agencies, security officials, the Mashhad mayor, and Khorasan Province's governors, Khamene'i again stressed the need for cooperation between revolutionary organizations and government apparatus. He said: The regulations and chain of command must be observed in the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies. Khamene'i, whose remarks clearly portrayed helplessness, was attempting to prevent any further demonstrations by the people of Khorasan who are at the end of their endurance. He told the officials of the province that in contacts with the people, they should not allow regulations to overshadow the contacts. He again repeated the usual play of stressing support for the oppressed, saying that officials must act on behalf of the general population.

### Return to Tehran 23 Aug

*GF231714 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 23, irna — President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, who was on a five-day visit to Mashhad, returned to Tehran this morning.

He took part in the refurbishment ceremony of the holy shrine of Imam Reza (AS) [peace be upon him], inspected the library and museum of the shrine and held many meetings with the provincial officials.

The president was seen off at the Mashhad airport by Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abbas-e Va'ez-e Tabasi, the superintendent of the holy shrine of Imam Reza (AS), the governor general, and military commanders as well as other officials.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Abbas-e Va'ez-e Tabasi said that the presidential visit was very fruitful.

In that trip the president was accompanied by Chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces General Zahirnezhad.

### Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,436

*LD231732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Communique No 1,436 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. In the course of a praiseworthy operation this afternoon, the proud warriors of the Navy with the participation of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps succeeded in killing or wounding a number of troops of the Iraqi Ba'thist enemy who had intended to encroach on the waters of the Islamic Republic of Iran with their speedboats. A considerable number of enemy troops were captured during this operation. In the course of this successful operation, six enemy speedboats were also captured intact.

During the past 24 hours, the combatants of Islam in the Piranshahr, Baneh, Sar Dasht, and Marivan operational sectors, continuing their activities to consolidate their defensive positions, neutralized enemy movements and operations, and by opening intense artillery fire on the concentration points of the Saddamists, inflicted some losses on them. In these sectors, our forces set ablaze several trenches of the infantry troops and several enemy light and heavy weapons emplacements.

An enemy unit was constructing barriers and repairing defensive positions in the Sumar region when our combatants opened fire, and after inflicting losses and casualties, forced the Saddamist mercenaries to flee.

The exchange of fire on both sides of the Arvand Rud continued yesterday and the forces of Islam succeeded in destroying one post, two vehicles, one loader, one ammunition depot, and five enemy trenches and foxholes on the other side of the waterway. The forces of Islam also succeeded in killing or wounding a number of Iraqi troops.

Our warriors on the rest of the southern fronts continued their activities yesterday by smashing the positions and trenches of the enemy. Thanks to the heavy weapons fire of the forces of Islam along the lines of contact, the engineering operations of the enemy were disrupted.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

### Muslim Revolutionaries Attack Airbase in Iraq

*GF230955 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] The Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries have launched an attack against an airbase in the city of Ur, 15 km from the city of Nasiriyah in Iraq. They destroyed three fighters belonging to the Iraqi regime and killed 20 Iraqi mercenaries.

The newspaper *Al-Jihad*, which is issued in Iraq, added to this report, saying this base had been subjected to several attacks by the revolutionaries.

### Radio Iran: Musavi To Resign, Replaced by Velayati

*GF231808 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 23 Aug 83*

[Text] According to reliable sources in Tehran, it is now definite that Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and his Cabinet will resign. A reliable source close to circles of the Islamic Republic regime indicates that a government faction is trying to replace Mir-Hoseyn Musavi with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the current foreign affairs minister of the Islamic Republic regime.

On the other hand, the membership of 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani on the board of directors of the Radio and Television of the Islamic Republic has intensified considerably the differences among the government factions.

### Bazargan Addresses Majlis on Elections 11 August

*GF231352 Tehran Ettela'at in Persian 11 Aug 83 p 1*

[Preagenda speech by Tehran Majlis Deputy Engineer Mahdi Bazargan on 11 August]

[Excerpts] In this preagenda speech, I would like to discusss somet hing from which I personally will not enjoy the benefits because of my advanced years. It is a subject that some of you may view as unimportant, insignificent. Yet, it is a matter of life and death for the country and of urgent and primary importance for the revolution, war, and the Islamic Republic. I would like to talk about the forthcoming Majlis elections. While I am not asking for anything against or outside the Constitution or my own position as a deputy, I hope that the respected deputies will show the necessary and customary patience in order to allow me to complete my remarks in the alloted time.

The term of the current Majlis will end in 10 months. Without paying any attention to the mistreatment that I have been subjected to, here and now I congratulate the respected deputies and pray to God for a successful end to this term. However, let us not forget that the end of the first Majlis is not the last act of the government or the realization of the desires of the nation and the revolution. It is not possible to stay neutral or ignore the idea of the future Majlis, and it is wrong to assume that the enemy has been forced to flee or has lost hope in his tricks and his return. It is obvious that the noble Iranian nation which revolted, a nation with 2,500 years of experience in oppression, will not resort to reversing the revolution and returning to the monarchial system.

Nehzat-e Azsdi would be the first group to combat oppression and the return of idolatry. However, the three holy goals of freedom of the nation, independence of the country, and the establishment of an Islamic government together with two other holy principles, national sovereignty and the implementation of

the Constitution, form a pentagon, each side of which requires all the others and their continuance depends on free elections. If we do not have a free and independent Majlis which belongs to the nation and reflects the nation, then sooner or later the Islamic Republic like its predecessor, the constitutional monarchy, will become a form of idolatrous dictatorship, while maintaining its superficial features, but dependent on foreign support. Oppression in any part of the world has always started when one king, dynasty, class, or school of thought, always sincere and for the sake of service, assumed itself the sole owner and official in charge of others, and forced itself on society while ignoring the opinion of the people.

To avoid such calamities and for the sake of the realization of the goals of the revolution, you, the chosen representatives who control affairs, have to choices: elections under the present conditions and atmosphere or truly free elections based on the Constitution. Naturally, under the present circumstances when the press and media, marches and gatherings, courts and podiums, organizations and Fridays are all monopolized, and the opposition, those with complaints, and those who disagree have no public means of expression, and should they become candidates, they are subject to extreme degrees of danger especially outside Tehran, no reasonable and logical person can call elections under such conditions. The natural and meaningful reaction of the people, should they be left to their own devices, is nonparticipation. I therefore use this opportunity to announce that elections which are not free and under national scrutiny and its resultant Majlis would have no effect in achieving the above goals and would also lack and value legally and religiously, and that any majority obtained and any claims made about popular support would be false and invalid from the start.

It is possible that there are those who in the spirit of good intentions or as a result of revolutionary logic, the war imposed by Iraqi, internal and external plots, misuse of gatherings and freedom by the counterrevolution, consider this acceptable for extraordinary conditions. However, the question is whether the Islamic Republic and Islam's interests allow us to lable closed-door elections free and legal in the manner of the Pahlavi era or facist and communist governments? Wouldn't itbe better to announce extraordinary conditions with the courage befitting those who seek the truth and suspend the Majlis elections? Pass a law in a referendum and ask the permission of the nation to renew the current Majlis until the achievement of victory and the end of the fires fanned from abroad, or to govern the country under clerical rule and through an appointed revolution council? This is not something I am suggesting, but I do consider a temporary delay in elections a hundred times better than false and restricted elections.

As far as the second alternative, completely free elections, goes, the thing to do would be to announce the free elections now several months before their time officially and without any propaganda and fanfare. The pro and antigroups should be given the freedom to speak, write, and gather as stipulated in the Constitution. All the people in the nation must be free to express their opinions, their criticism, and complaints, and elect their representatives without any allegations, threats, arrests, or insults in accordance with the Constitution. Should free elections not be announced immediately and conditions prepared for them, then there will neither be sufficient time for the people to learn and familiarize themselves with the candidates nor will groups and individuals be able to prepare themselves. Additionally, the opening of the safety valves will change a suffocating atmosphere to an open one of brotherhood and will act as healing medicine for many of the public ills and discontent. And that is why I stress the need for this immediately.

### NVOI Responds to Khomeyni's Remarks on Tudeh

*TA231620 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 83*

[Unattributed commentary: "If You Are Least Bit Sincere in Your Claims"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: After nearly 6 months of torture, persecution, and repression against members and followers of the Iranian Tudeh Party, a group of the Guards Corps intelligence personnel, (?trained) by the Fardusts and SAVAKists of the shah's regime, were received finally by Imam Khomeyni in order to present a report on an investigation of Marxist groups and the approach toward leftist groups, particularly the Iranian Tudeh Party.

During the meeting with these intelligence officials of the regime, Imam Khomeyni said: From the outset of its victory, the Islamic Republic granted absolute freedom to all sections. It should be stated that, in fact, people obtained freedom by shedding their own blood. No one granted people freedom so that today he could hold them under obligation or could take away this freedom from the people and from revolutionary organizations whenever he liked. Basically, one of the main goals of our nation's glorious revolution was the attainment of political freedoms. Unfortunately, at present nothing remains of the freedom for which a great deal of blood was shed.

The imam said: It was gradually discovered that some groups were either conspirators or engaged in spying. Indeed, certain groups — who incidentally the majority of which are either respected by the high-ranking authorities of the Islamic Government or at present hold sensitive posts in the Islamic Government — engage both in conspiracy and espionage.

Those who from the outset of the revolution were plotting against the Islamic Republic today, too, are plotting under cover of the cloak and in the features of the large landowners and major capitalists. Yet, there are also those who, despite their golden promises to the oppressed, have adopted the path of compromise and capitulation, since they have turned their backs on the nation and have thrown themselves into the arms of the prosperous stratum and are now trying to find a remedy by concealing all their treacheries against the oppressed and deprived under the mask of attacking the true revolutionary forces, particularly the Iranian Tudeh Party, and the discovery of so-called spies.

The imam said: Giving a free hand to those who intend to conspire against Islam and the nation is treachery. This is a truthful statement, but it needs courage to tell these oppressed people, these million-strong masses, these barefooted people which persons have betrayed Islam and the nation. Those who

have violated the rights of workers, this pillar of the revolution? Those who by religiously mutilating the land reform law supported the plundering interests of a handful of landlords? Those who after 4 years do not even have the capability of efficiently maintaining water and power supplies for the people in the capital and who do not have the ability to combat hoarders and economic terrorists? Or the true revolutionary forces, particularly the Iranian Tudeh Party, who in the trench of the revolution have defended its popular and anti-imperialist goals and the just interests of the million-strong masses?

The imam said: These people, that is the Tudehis, should be tried just as the hypocrites. We say: If leaders of the Islamic Republic are not afraid of Iranian and world public opinion and if they are the least bit sincere in their claims, let them try the Tudeh members without exception in a competent open court, in the true sense of the word, and in the presence of international observers, medical specialists, defense attorneys, and the people. In such a case, there is no doubt that the directors of the onslaught against the Iranian Tudeh Party will be disgraced before Iranian and world public opinion.